From Our Own Correspondent. Boston, June 14, 1859. The Webster statue is asking the same question

FROM BOSTON.

which Mr. Webster timself asked some years ago, "Where shall I go !" There is much speculation as to the cause of the recent movement of the Curtises against placing the statue in the State-House yard, for I believe it is no secret that the epposition mainly comes from that enterprising family. Of the fourteen votes which were given at the Revere-House meeting, "to stay proceedings," four were given by this family, counting Mr. Greenough as one of them. This last name has suggested the suspicion that artistic jealousy, and rivalship of Mr. Power, may have had something to do with the matter. Mr. William Hayden and Mr. J. T. Stevenson acted with the Curtises, and helped to make up the majority. The other side are now rallying to the rescue, and they will probably succeed in reversing the decision. Mr Everett's speech in defense of the statue is printed in some of the newspapers, and if we could only be persuaded to use our eyes for the purpose o reading it, and would refrain from looking at the work which the orator so shrewdly and vigorously defends, the statue would carry the day against all its enemies. But, alas! there stand the object, just within the door of the Athenæum, and it replies mest eloquently to Mr. Everett. Speech is silvern; silence is (in this case) brazen; but silence convinces more than speech. However, let us be thankful to the Curtises, and be thankful that they have at last done something we may be thankful for. They have withdrawn Mr. Everett from the contemplation of

Mount Vernon, and brought him to consider a question which is of interest to living men, to artts at least. If he will not exhibit or feel any concern for man, let us be grateful that he can turn his attention to a statue of a man, no matter how dim and distant the resemblance may be. He is probably of the same opinion as the old lady Mr. Emerson tells about, in his lecture on "Works and Days," who, after first seeing the cataracts and the caverns, and afterward the railroads and the steam-mills, came to the conclusion that "God's works are great, but man's works are greater.' Then the Curtises have given us one more chance, Then the Curises have given us one more chance, (albeit a small one) to escape the infliction with which we have been threatened ever since the Legislature agreed to give the statue a place within the State-House grounds. And, if we must have it there, there are certain facts and opinions given in Mr. Everett's speech, which tend in some small degree to reconcile us to the infliction. Prof. Parsons of Cambridge College, who knew Mr. Webster intimately thirty or forty years ago, writes to Mr Everett that the statue is exceed-

we ought to be thankful for it. We shall then be able to say to our friends from abroad: This is Mr. Webster as he appeared when he spoke for Greek Independence; or when on Plymonth Rock he launched his thunders againt the slave-trade, declaring that the pulpit which del not decount or the first than the pulpit which del not decount or the first than the pulpit was followed. which did not denounce it, was false to its trust (query, would be have thought any better of a faith-less Tract Society than of a faithless pulpit!); or when he denounced the war of 1812 or the annexation of Texas; or when he declared, as he did many times, that he would never consent to any in-

se of Slavery or of slave representation in C

gress; or when he eulogized the ordinance of 1787

s being older and more sacred than even the Con-

stitution itself. Perhaps it would be well for the

Legislature to order the pedestal of the statue to

ingly like him as he was at the age of forty or fifty.

Others say the same thing. Mr. Everett himself
says: "When I returned from Europe in 1855,

"after more than five years' absence, I was very "nuch struck with the attention which had taken

"place in Mr. Webster's face and figure in the "interval." Now, if we can have a true repre-

be ornamented with some bas-reliefs representing the honorable periods in Mr. Webster's life. Possi-bly this is what Curtis & Co. are afraid of. I learn this morning that 46 members of the Committee of 100 have agreed to go for repealing the wote last taken. Probably the next meeting of

The good people of Concord are about to suffer from an invasion, compared with which that of April 19, 1775, was but boy's play. All the volunteer militia of the State are to be summoned there in one grand encampment, and the parade is to last three days. The people of the town held a meeting on Saturday, and voted to instruct the Selectmen on saturday, and voted to mission to order the sto grant the Governor permission to order the soldiers there, provided a sufficient police force should be established for a daily and nightly patrol, large majorities, though a larger vote would be without expense to the town. One of the physicians, a leading temperance man, objected to the proposed invasion, on the ground that thousands of loafers, gamblers, thieves, prostitutes and vagabonds would be brought in the train of the troops. But be was replied to most effectively by a lawyer, who roused the patriotic pride of the citizens by remindforefathers proved themselves able to take care of the regulars in 1775, and he believed that the men of 1859 could take care of the irregulars. So, putting it not on the ground of hos-pitality, but on that of capacity to repel invasion and repair mischief, the friends of the proposed en-campment carried the day. Fortunately, Concord has a jail and a magistrate, and if the State employs a proper police force, perhaps no great mischief will be done except to the henroests and the grow-

ing crops.

The Legislative Committee on the Revision of the Statutes, has nearly finished the preliminary examination of the Commissioners' report. They will recommend about 1,000 or 1,100 amendments, most of them verbal, or those which are required by the legislation of last Winter, or changes in the law which the Committee are authorized to recommend to the Legislature. In this last class of amend ments is a new Personal Liberty law, substantially and, I believe, identically the same with that which was rejected last Winter by three majority in the The agitation of this subject is one which will not down at any man's bidding. Our present law against kidnspping is believed to be sufficient. if the jurors, judges, and prosecuting attorney do their duty, to punish the villains who were con cerned in carrying off the fugitive, Columbus Jones, from Hyannis; but something more is needed for those who come from the South armed with what pass for legal warrants, under what professes to be a law. And now that it seems to be settled for the present, that Northern Courts, cowardly following disgraceful precedents, will not interfere to rescue from the clutches of United States Marshals into cent men who have been convicted of disregarding the Fugitive Slave Act, it seems to be necessary that the State should act on the offensive, and place the Federal Courts on the defensive. Let the kidnappers, whether they have what they consider legal warrants or not, be arrested, and then let the United States Court proceed to rescue them if it can. An order was offered in the Committee a few days ago to consider the expediency of enacting, in connection with the new Personal Liberty law, a law authorizing the State to deliver up fugitives. thus carrying out the theory that the constitutional injunction rests upon the States, and not upon Congress. It was referred to Mr. Hinckley of Congress. It was referred to Mr. Hinckley of Bar radical acti-Slavery man, who tried his half a statute of this sort, and brought forth the following rough draft. I believe he is not going to recommend its passage; but if any State is dispattern. I think you will agree with me that i

would be quite harmless in any civilized State, and would furnish a tribunal which no fugitive need to

the opinion of the Governor there is probable reason to believe that such demand is well founded, he may, by and with the advice and consert of the Council, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, who, for want of ball, with sureties satisfactory to the Governor with committee the paper and answer in the case at any term of the Supreme Judicial Court then sitting or sext to be held in any county in this Commitme walls, shall stand committed for trial at such term, and the Governor shall make it turn of the for trial at such term, and the Governor shall make it turn of the warrant, with his commit theoretic and the countries in the warrant, with his commit there withing or hext to be held.

"Sec. 3. The Supreme Judicial Court and large and varcries periodician in all such cases, and shall give precodence thereto, in the order of hustices, so all other cases, except those wherein may be an afferne punishable by imprisonment in the Sate Price, or by the infliction of death, and the trial shall be conducted in all respects as is provided in a case of the last-named offence.

"Sec. 4. Ne cerson shall be found guilty under the provisions of this act unless the demand for his remarking or surrender shall be by a warrant under the breat sea! I the State or Territory, and properly executed by the Executive ambority thereof, not unless it be accompanied by sworz afficient and depositions of persons have no persons that the property of the facts in the case, duly taken and subscribed before some court or magnitude did y and the subscribed before some court or magnitude did y and the subscribed before some court or magnitude did y and the subscribed before some court or magnitude did y and the subscribed before some court or magnitude did y and the subscribed before some court or unless as sime is accompanied by a duly authoritiested copy of the laws of the State or Territory making such demand, nor unless such hows are conformable to the principles of the Constitution and Declaration of Interpretation of the subscribed subscribed by the surrendered the party demanded shall be held in custody, to be surrendered in justice." Sec. 4. No person shall be found guilty under the provisions

to raise the salary of the Governor from \$3,500 to \$5,000; also, to add \$1,000 to the salary of each of the Justices of the Supreme Court, giving the Chief Justice \$5,000 and the Associates \$4,500. There are also several propositions to amoud the Superior Court bell, which has not yet gone into effect. Some idea of the uncertainty of judicial matters in this State may be obtained from the fact that Gov. Banks has appointed more than 40 Judges since he has been in office. I am not surprised to hear that after the removal of Judge Loring, the terms of the commissions issued from the Secretary's office were changed, so that after the words "during good teatwier," the words "unless sooner removed under the Consti"tution and laws of the Commonwealth," or words to that effect, are added! So the sarca-m of Judge Morris, uttered the other day at Springheld, is quite in place. The Judge was complimented by the passage of some resolutions, and in reply,

career that entitles me to such an expression of com-mendation, as is contained in your resolutions and the addresses by which they have been accompanion. The only merit I claim is that of good beautior, which, by the Constitution of Massachusetts, used to be regarded as the proper limit to the tenure of judicial office. That merit I claim."

That merit I claim."

The Morris family has indeed fared hard. The Hon. O. B. Morris, father of the gentleman who uttered this delicate sarcasm, was legislated out of his office of Judge of Probate for Hampden County.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION-THE LAPSE IN OUR POST-OFFICE-DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY-STRAWBERRIES AND THEIR SEQUENCES.

From Our Own Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1859.

No exception has either been taken, or is likely to be, at the character or action of the Convention assembled last week at Harrisburg, to form a State ticket for the People's party to vote for this Fall. The assembla: e was not only general from all the counties, but the delegates were really the best classes from each. The proceedings were eminently harmonious, and confidence was, on all hands, expressed of an overwhelming victory at the polls. Indeed, the enthusiasm felt on this subject was unanimous and decided. As to the platform adopted, oddly enough, it gives perfect satisfaction to all parties. Its Republican orthodoxy cannot be gainsaid, while the American element is abundantly gratified. Even the Douglas organs speak pleasantly of it. Then the nominees of the Convention are men singularly well chosen for the emergency. William H. Keim, for Surveyor-General, is the same good old Clay Whig, who, all his life, has maintained the leadership in opposition to the Democracy of Berks. His personal character is very high, and his popularity equally so. Berks County, that modern Egypt, usually gives 4,000 to 6,000 msjority sgainst us. But when Gen. Keim ran for Congress with Gisney Jones. sgainst him, he cut down Jones's majority to 500. When Jones received his Lecompton hire by a mission to Europe, Gen. Keim was elected for his unexpired term. His emphytic industrement in Barks orditled. His emphatic indorsement in Berks entitled him to a prominent place on the ticket. The salary attached to the office is \$1,700. Thomas E. Cochran, nominated for Auditor General, is a lawyer in the prime of life, and resides in York. He was a firm Whig in bygone days, but is now fighting the good battle of Republicanism as joint proprieter of The Lancaster Union. The salary is

polled if a Governor were to be voted for.

One of the most difficult feats of modern times is that of turning an incompetent or defaulting Democrat out of office. The people perform that beneficial operation periodically, whenever the chance is given them, and without so much as asking by your leave; but when the duty devolves on the Administration, it is performed so reluctantly as to discourage most of the attempts at official purification. You may judge, then, how we were all taken by surprise when it was known that our Westcott had actually been ordered to vacate the plethoric berth he occupied. The thunders, too, of Postmaster-General Holt, in reporting on his case, fell upon our ears with start-ling sonorousness. In most cases under the present dynasty, the dismissed is let down in perfect sclence, no matter how flagrant the dereliction, as it his feelings must be soothed by a gentle oblivion of whatever stealings he may have been detected in appropriating. But Westcott's case was so pecuappropriating. as to draw down Mr. Holt's severest censure It appears that the former discovered that some body who handled the Post-Office money stole \$1,525 of it. Who the thief was has never been ascertained; but Westcott was bound to make good the deficiency to the Government. To do this without taking the money out of his own pock-t e assessed the loss by causing his clerks to sign vouchers for sums greater than they really received

Mr. Holt says in his report to the President: Neither, then, in the circumstances under which "Neither, then, in the circumstances under which his extraordinary expedient was resorted to, nor in the motive which led to it, can there be found a feature of justification or excuse. The act was not the fruit of haste or misapprehension of facts, or of influence, or persuasion, or coursel on the part of others. It was deliberately and calculatingly performed, and for the attairment of a selfish and merce have end to distribution at this moment indicates either a such hold instification at this moment indicates either a and bold justification at this moment indicates either moral obtuseness or imperfection of moral perception, which argues saything but quadineation for an office whose duties involve the neest sense of integrity and the most delicate and scrupulous appreciation of the

Mr. Holt also contends that Westcott is liable. under the statute which provides that no public officer shall accept or transmit to the Government, to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher, unless he has paid the full amount of such receipt to the Government creditor. Yet to cover the theft referred to, he sent fifty-seven such vouchers to the Department. Mr. Holt says that however well the transaction may have been known to the parties concerned, its true character was intended to be concealed from the Government and was so conscaled for upward of two years, when the deception was exposed. He further says that when these facts, he denied them, but afterward confessed, and justified them as free from any fraud on the Government, and that they were freely entered into by the parties concerned. But in reply to this, Mr. Holt is keen and specific saying that because a reasonable doubt may be entertained of the guilt of a public officer, it does not follow

that he should be retained in a place of trust and high responsibility." Taken altogether, the lofty

**SECTION I. Whenever the Executive authority of any othe State or Territory shall, under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, demand of the Governor of this State in rendition or surrender of any person to such State or Territory and the ground that such person were and has sucaped from service and labor therein by the laws thereof, such demand may be complied with as is bereinafter provided.

BEC 2. Whenever such demand is made, it shall be the daty of SEC 2.** Whenever such demand is made, it shall be the daty of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, if the Governor require it, forthwith to examine the grounds of the demand and the affidavits, copies of laws and records, and other proofs in the affidavits, copies of laws and records, and other proofs in the affidavits, copies of laws and records, and other proofs in the affidavits, copies of laws and records, and other proofs in the state of the United States, or complaint of indictment under the laws of the United States, or to make the laws of the United States, or to make the control of the Common which is the control of the Common with person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and sepecially whether such person is held to answer to say case, and to person is held to answer to say case, and to person is held to answer t

up on the Esst wind. It is true that the lafe Diocesan Convention of New Jersey voted the new Bishop a salary of \$3,000, but it is equally true bishop a salary of \$5,000, but it is equally true that that Diocese is very poor, and will find it difficult to raise se large a sum with satisfactory punctuality. The Bishop's Fund now amounts to some \$10 000, the increase of which, as far as it goes, contributes to pay the salary. But the friends of Dr. Odenheimer, in this city, who are probably better financiers than he, are anxious that a perma-pent provision should be made in New-Jersey for paying the salary, by enlarging the Bishop's Fund to some \$30,000. It is not intimated that they propose themselves to contribute to a fund so necessary to the future comfort of one who is de-servedly a great favorite with them. Overtures to the foregoing effect have been made to the Standing the foregoing effect have been made to the Standing Committee of the New-Jersey Diocese, but no action has yet been had upon them, as the Committee meet but once a mooth. It is not to be denied that Dr. Odenbeimer's large congregation here look to his impending separation from them with profound regret. On the other hand, his aircent in New-Jersey is looked to with a hopeful anxiety that may be said to be unanimeus. It is felt among church men that no one better than himself, can churchmen that no one better than himself can parmonize the discordancies which have so long revailed in that Diocese.

Doubtless you have had some suspicion that

strawberries have been ridiculously abundant the present season. Possibly some vision of a briming cream pot, with yellow contents, thick and unctuous, has risen up cotemporaneously on the tea-table. Such wholesome adjuncts of early Summer are well known, and highly appreciated here. The railroads and steamboats have overwhelmed us with strawberries, and smothered us withcream. The former have been abundant and cheap beyond all previous experience. Indeed, some growers have told me that they have let the fruit perish on the vines, the price obtained for it not more taxa paying the cost of picking. But what a luxury to the
toning poor this abundant crop has been. They
have all been able this season to eat and cry "hold,
enough?" Another feature of the profusion has been the holding of moumerable strawberry festivals all over the country. Every village news-paper you open contains some notification of the kind. Curiously enough, these impocent convocations have some meritorious object to accomplishone to build a church, another to pay off a church debt, a third to establish a parsonage or school-bouse, or secure some truly useful end. But, perhaps, the most elaborately gorgeous festival of the hind is now in full blast here, got up by the Young Men's Christian Association. It is a Fruit and Floral Fair, held in Jayne's Hall, in Chesnut afreet, in the very heart of the city. Flowers and fruits are so largely and successfully cultivated in and all around Philadelphia, that any studied grouping of them in a single place, presents a display as magnificent as any city in the world could produce. No such display as the present has ever been seen among us. The vast hall has been decorated by female taste with a skill as exquisite as the pro fusion is dazzing. The very atmosphere is loaded with performe. Then the collection of exquisitely formed wreaths, vases, festoons, &c., indicates the possession of rare taste among the fairy fingers which designed and constructed them. Tables are arranged through the hall, loaded with flowers to please the eye, and with fruits to gratify the palate Beautiful women preside over them, and he must, indeed, he an archorite who could tie up his pursestrings while threading the mazes of these captivating aisles. There are mountains of strawberries, and cream as thick and plastic as treacle itself. All this innocent display of the good gitts of the Divine Giver, is made for objects of a purely Christian character. The throng of visitors is so great, and the demand for everything so active that much money must be gained treasury of the Asseciation. How great a blessing would society experience if the beer frolies, and other sham anniversaries of the season could be made to take the channel of this truly humanising exhibition. But such displays prevailing so exten arvely over the country, afford convincing evidence that a higher and purer tone of action, thought and feeling, has taken possession of the public mind. Let us hope that it may ultimately emancipate the multitude from the rowdyism of the race-course, and the sottishness of the grog-shop.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

ELWOOD, Kansas, June 9, 1859. We are defeated but not despondent. The proslavery party have carried Doniphan and Leavenworth counties, and probably the Territory. Money has overcome principle. Our opponents had the publie patronage and have used it-we, the Republicans, are poor but determined.

The Republicans have only one of the five delegates from this county. Two of the sham Democrats elect are and have been ultra pro-slavery men. We have it will be conducted by men of ability and experience. We hope Republicans, who feel an interest in the success of the cause, will lend it a helping hand in this the hour of our direct need.

Elwood is the banner town of the Republican party porth of the Kaw-she gave the Democracy only nine votes out of 154. We failed to get out all our strength, owing to the farmers being very busy.

OUTRAGEOUS CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
M.T. HOLLY SPRINGS, Penn., June 13, 1859. Last Friday evening four men came to this village and put up at the house of Mr. Snyder Rupley, and left that evening at about 9 o'clock. The next morning it was discovered that a colored man named Butler, and his wife and child, had been kidnapped from their home, which they had been some twelve years in purchasing and paying for. They passed my ouse about 12 o'clock at night, on their way to Maryland.

Strange as it may seem, no notice of the matter has een taken in the vicinity, except a little talking about it by the inhabitants in a cool business-like way The man was sober, industrious and respetable, and

FROM HAVANA .- The stee mship Karnak arrived on Wednesday morning from St. Thomas and Havana. Her news was anticipated by the Quaker City. Exchanged signals with steamship Cahawba, at 8 s. m., Tuesday, 14th. Havana is more healthy than it has been known, at this season, for many years.

Women's Rights.-Dr. A. Bastian, who has just published a book in Bremen on his visit in 1857 to San Salvador, the capital of Congo, says that the princesses of the Royal family enjoy remarkable privileges. They may make their selection of nusbands from the nobles of the realm, and the happy men have to prepare themselves for their duties and their honors by several months of solitude. To insure onjugal fidelity-not on the part of the wife, who enys the greatest freedom-but on the part of the husand, whenever he leaves the house tointoms are beaten before him, and at the sound of them all women must hasten out of the way. This is the lot of the prince consort in Africa.

TARRING AND FEATHERING WOMEN. - For some time past, a woman named Sarah Gatton, with her daughter and son, have been living in Mount Liberty. Belmont County, Ohio. Their habits of life are rather opposed to the regulations of good society in this country. Their house was the resort of men whose names were not altogether unsullied, and the women lived in open adultery with two persons, much to the sname and discovietude of the butter resoils of the village. open addacely with two persons, much to the sname and disquietude of the better people of the village. On Friday tight last a party of men made a descent upon the premises, cut out the front part of the build-ing, and demoished everything in the house. The lawiess party then empited the feather beds, and after thrashing young Gatton severely, tarred and feathered him. They made him promise to leave the house and go to work. After this, Mrs. Gatton and her two daughters, the latter of whom is only sixteen years of age, were treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and actually carried through the streets on two rails, to-gether with a man named Bryan, and the son, who oc-

· PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at 12 o'clock, all the members being present.

Dr. Gess reported the arrival of the Yankse Blade, with hides and hair, from Montevideo, which is at present known as a yellow fever port. She had hai yellow fever on board, but all the sick had recovered. She was permitted to lighter her sound bides to the city from Quarantine, where she was directed to recity from Quarantine, where she was directed to remain for five days, under the observation of the Health

Adjourned to Friday.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

the members present.

A communication was received from the Quarantine
Commissioners, that in part performance of the duty
enjoined upon them by law, to provide temperary
accommodations for persons arriving at the port of
New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential ready to be placed at anchorage below the ground The Commissioners further state that it will be neces The Commissioners further state that it will be necessary to place the floating hospital in charge of a ship-keeper and assistants for safe keeping. It would probably be desirable to furman the hospital with beds, furniture, medicines and other supplies composing a proper hospital outfit, before it is taken to the anchorage. Arrangements should also be made for an appropriate force of physicians, nurses and help to treat the sick that may be sent to the hospital. The Commissioners also state that, as the payment of this class of expenses belongs to the Commissioners of Emigration, they deem it proper that the Board should take charge of the matter and make such appointments as they deem needful. Temporarily the hospital is placed under the care of Superintendant Martin for safe keeping. The matter was referred to the counsel of the Board.

Board.

In relation to the communication from the Commissioner of Streets of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, concerning the opening of a street or highway through, the Quarantice grounds, which was presented at a late meeting and referred to the Counsel of the Board, an opinion was yesterday sent in from Mr. Devlin stating that said Commissioner of Streets had no power by law to open a road, and should they attempt to do such thing they would be liable to be tried for misdemeaner.

Another communication was received from the Another communication was received from the Quarantine Commissioner in answer to a series of resolutions of the Board, adopted May 25, by which they agreed to take charge of any patients now remaining in the Marine Hospital at Castleton, or which may hereafter be sent to Ward's Island, and staing that the offer of the Commissioners of Emigration would be accepted. The communication stated that there were 40 matients in the hospital of whom 18 years with

Number of inmates in the Institutions in Ward's Island Total. 814 1,263 1,422

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1859 ... \$53,656 28

Aggregate receipts to June 1, 1859 ... \$63,132 41

Receipts since, to June 2, for commutation of passengers, &c. ... \$0.20,20... 63,272 41

Balance of Commutation Fund..... MARINE AFFAIRS.

The mail steamboats on the Stonington line will, on and after Monday, the 26th inst., leave pier No. 2 North River, at 6 p. m., instead of 5 p. m.

FOR EUROPE. The Havre Mail steamer Hammonia, Capt. Schwenen, left yesterday for Havre and Hamburg, with 149

passengers. THE ACCIDENT TO THE EDINBURGH-STATEMENT OF A

LADY PASSENGER. The following letter was written by Mrs. Adelia B. Pollock, to her husband in this city. Mrs. Pollock was a passenger on the Edinburgh, and was out en the deck at the time of the accident. The letter will be read with interest:

be read with interest:

"St. John, N. F., June 7, 1859.

"My Dear Hushand: Since I parted from you I pussed through fearful peril, and never expected to see land again. We were steaming along last Monday, at the rate of eleven miles an hour, through a dense fog. At about 11:20 I was on deck, looking over the stern of the vessel, and had just remarked to a fellow-passenger that the air seemed unusually cold and chilly. At that moment I turned around, and a fearful scene At that moment I turned around, and a fearful scene met my view. Mountains of ice lay on the lee side of the steamer. It was so foggy that we could not see fifty feet around us; and though the vessels, head was immediately turned, we passed so near the iceberg that I could have thrown an apple upon it. We said that it was a wonderfully narrow escape, and thought that we were safe, when suddenly there was a cry, "The "ship is sinking!" All the boats, eight in number, were cut loose, and furnished with blankets and provisions. We were about 170 miles from land at the

were cut loose, and furnished with blankets and provisions. We were about 170 miles from land at the time. The passergers and crew were distributed in watches of two hours each, and thus worked for thirty hours. The women also worked, and among others I helped at the pumps for three hours without stopping. The captain was as calm as if nothing was the matter. "We passed a dreadful night. We were all numbered for the boats, to which we were liable at any hour to be forced to enter. The rain came down in torrents, and the ship labored so we thought every moment that she would sink. At last, to our great relief, the day dawned, and at about 11 o'clock the fog, which had all the time continued, cleared away. The captain then took an observation, and found we were about 47 miles from land. There were no more ice-bergs visible. About 4 o'clock our signals for a pilot were answered, and at 7 o'clock we reached St. Jonn."

Mrs. Pollock, with most of the other passengers, will

Mrs. Pollock, with most of the other passengers, will proceed on her journey by the City of Washington, which will stop at St. John on her outward trip.

NAVAL. In consequence of the desire of the Navy Depart-

ment to have the frigate Sabine of the new Gulf squadron at sea as soon as possible, that vessel will immediately hauled out from the Brooklyn yard and sail for Vera Cruz. She is provisioned and equipped for a six months' cruise, and has her ordnance in excellent condition. Her officers are: Capt. Adams, Lieuts, Mullany, Walsh, Murdaugh, Lewis, Newn an and McCann: Doctors Delany and Harrison; Purser Steele; Marine Officer Lieut, Kirkland; Forward Officers Folk, Atkinson, Cooper, Jenkins, Jones: Master's Mates Voorhees, Dunamore, Robin-The steamers Mystic and Sumter (late Memphis

and Atlanta; were yesterday taken into the dry-dock at the navy-yard, and will be fitted up at once to join the African squadron.

A HEAVY "RUN" AT BILLIARDS .- Frank Parker formerly of Milwaukee, whose friends lately published a challenge to any person in the State, made a "run" of 5,170 points on Saturday, June 4, on the Hyatt House tables. It was made while playing an ordinary full game, and the first 21 points were made "round the table," after which the two red balls and the cue the table," after which the two red balls and the cue ball being about 18 inches from the cushion, he played them so skillfully and carefully as to make 1,716 consecutive canons, making in all 5,170 points! The biliards were fairly made, and the time occupied was about two hours, when Frank, being fatigued, and doubtless somewhat nervous and excited, acadentally "froze" them, and thus was compelled to "dry up." This is said to be the largest run which has ever been accomplished by any player. A gentleman in Newaccomplished by any player. A gentleman in New-Orieans once made 4,144, and another in some portion of Illinois (we think Galena), made very near 3,000. [Janesville Times.

PROVIDENCE AND THE LITERARY SOCIETIES .- Prov idence will supply a full share of the oratory and poe-ry at the coming literary festivals. Rev. Dr. Caldry at the coming literary festivals. Rev. Dr. Cald-well will deliver the oration before the Knowies Rhetorical Society of the Newton, Theological Seminary; Prof. J. B. Angell will deliver the oration before the Robinson Rhetorical Society of the Rochester Theological Seminary; Rev. W. C. Richards will deliver the "poem before the Literary Societies of Rochester University; Rev. Dr. Sears will deliver the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Amherst College; also before the Literary Societies of Madison University, Hamilton, New-York.

THE NORTHERNMOST PAPER. - A newspaper is about gether with a man named Bryan, and the son, who occupied a similar vehicle. When the house was broken up, two men named Henry Phillips and John Travis escaped through a back door. This is the second or third time that Mrs. Gatton has been tarred and feathered. [Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, June ?. THE SLAVER ORION.

PARTICULARS OF HER CAPTURE. Lieuts. Dallas and Whiting furnished the following

statement: of January, in charge of Capt John E. Hanna-ber ers w having been previously shipped under articles to Capt. Stevens. On the 5th of April, Capt. Hanna was taken sick, and being provoked by the inattention of the steward, he gave him to understand that the vessel was not all right, and that if he (the steward) did not conduct himself properly, he would put him on the beach upon the arrival of the vessel at Shark's Point, Congo River. We have been led to believe that this was the first evidence any of the crew had of the versel being engaged in any unlawful rifles in the United States, and they yesterday pa-

"The Orion arrived off Shark's Point on the 10th of April, where she was stopped by the English steamer Triton, Lieut. Burton commanding, Capt. H. protested sgainst Lieut. B.'s course, but, finding it of no avail, he determined to allow Mr. Morgan, the first mate, to go to St. Paul de Losado, for the purpose of reportng the case to the United States Consul at that port. Mr. M. left Shark's Point on the 18th of April, in a small Cabenda launch; he was picked up by the United States steamer Marion, Capt. Brent, on the 19th. Mr. M. made a full report of all the circum-

stances of the Orion's detention.
"The Marion came to anchor about four miles off Shark's Poirt, and Capt. B. boarded the English | cannot be known. Certain it is that the boldsess steamer. Of the conversation Capt. Brent had with Lieut, Burton we know nothing; Capt. Brent, however, determined to give the Orion a thorough over-

"On the 20th, Lients. Whiting and Campbell were ordered to overhaul the Orion, and report as to probable intentions. These officers, after a strict and areful search of the vessel, made a report, to the effect that it was their belief that the Orion was destined for the slave-trade. She had on board of her a large number of water casks, capable of containing about 120,000 gallons of water; also, a large quantity of rice, bread, hoop iron, medicines, two sets of coppers, and other articles used principally by slavers.

" On the 21st of April Commander Brent informed Orion and send her to the port of New-York to be delivered over to the United States Marshal as an illegal trader. Lieuts. Dallas and Campbell, with a crew of the prevailing party, came to think that the Liquor fourteen men, were ordered on board the Orion, Lieut. D. having orders to take her to New-York.

"On the 25th of April the Orion sailed from the Congo River. Up to this time Capt. Hanna seemed to improve a little, and though it was evident he was suffering very much from the effects of climate and mental anxiety, we had hopes of his ultimate recovery. After we had been out about fifteen days he fell into a rapid decline, and died on the 25th of May, about 10] p. m. He was buried on the 26th at 8 a. m.

"The barks Emma Lincoln and Arden arrived, and were detained off Shark's Point by Commander Brent a few days before we sailed. It was thought they would be sent home." We give below a copy of the report of Lieuts. Whi-

ting and Campbell respecting the Orion:
"United States Steamship Marion,

"Shark's Point, Cosgo River, April 29, 1859. 5
"Shark's Point, Cosgo River, April 29, 1859. 5
"Sir: In obedience to your order of this date, we have visited the American bark Orion, lying off Shark's Point; thoroughly searched and overhauled Shark's Point; thoroughly searched and overhauled the ship and cargo, comparing the latter with the bill of lading. The cargo mentioned in said bill of lading is essentially correct, as far as we can judge, the specifications being in general terms. On examination we found the two cases marked in the margin of the bill bill of lading, "B. P., 2 cases," to contain each a copper boiler, pan and cock. The four kegs of merchandise marked (N. M.) contained epsem salts; one box contained a large quantity of simple cerate, in jars; another over 100 rolls of blister plaster; 8 boxes of 1 dozen bottles, each contained solution of chloride of sods or disinfecting fluid. There is also a quantity of large-sized hoop iron, not mentioned in the bill of lading.

arge-sized noop from the interested in the state of the lading.

"In our opinion, the copper boilers are such as are used by vessels engaged in the slave-trade. The hoop iron, not belonging to the cargo, might easily be made to supply the place of irons, none of which were discovered after a careful search. The large quantity of the state of covered after a careful search. The large quantity of the medicines, though marked merchandise, are of the character required in the slave traffic. All of which things, to our minds, tend to make her intentions to traffic legally exceedingly doubtful.

"Very respectfully, LEUTS, WM, D. WHITING, WM, P. A. CAMPBELL."

"Commander THOMAS W. BRENT, U. S. S. Marion."

CITY ITEMS.

mer. Hot, dry, and everyway oppressive to everything but salamanders, it was universally condemned by the perspiring thousands of the metropolis. In there was a show of thunder clouds in the West, but they were a delusion, and even as we looked they vanished, and we saw but the hot concave of the copper sky, and the red sun setting in a malicious prospect of more of the same sort of heat to-day. Summer has come.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Mr. Strakosch will take his benefits on Friday, and on Saturday morning. The public may properly note the occasions, and by their presence recognize the efforts he has made to keep open the house with a good company-and offer even in hot weather, the varieties of vocalists due the regular season of Winter.

The Italian Committee have organized an entertainment to take place at the Academy of Music or Wednesday next for the benefit of the Italian fund. The entertainment will consist of an operatic matinée when the Trovatore will be given by Madame Gazzaniga, Signor Amodio and the other principal artists of the Acedemy, all of whom have volunteered for the occasion. In the evening the opera of the Martyrs will be given, when Madame Cortesi, Brigmoli and Junes will sing. Md'lle Parodi will also sing the Marseillaise, and other national songs will be given. The prices of admission will be as usual.

BULL's HEAD.—An item und this title yesterday morning gave our readers an intimation of hard times for drovers and cattle speculators; but if those inter sted in such matters will read the report of the Cattle Market, in another column, they will find that the half was not told them yesterday. The result was far worse than we anticipated or hinted in that item, as the market on Wednesday was most decidedly worse for drovers than it was on Tuesday; and all the cattle could not be sold at any price, the nominal prices rangng more than a cent a pound less for the beef than have prevailed for a good number of weeks. It was difficult for the cattle brokers to make the best lots of eattle average 11 cents not a pound, even at very low estimates of weights; while many good lots of cattle. suitable for retail butchers, could be bought at 10 cents a head net, and some of the lower grades ran as

We have never seen a more determined and united tand made by the butchers against the operators for high prices than they have made this week. We hope they will allow their customers to have a share of the advantages they have gained over the drovers.

St. Paul's METHODIST E. Chunch.-The erection of the spire of this new church edifice, on the corner of Eighth avenue and Twerty-fourth street, was completed on Saturday last, when the workmen hoisted the "Stars and Stripes" at the top. Some of the Trustees, it is understood, ordered the national flag to be taken down, as being a display which was by no means approved of. The workmen are now engaged in washing down the spire, which operation will probably require a few days, when the scaffolding will be removed. The spire is, without doubt, one of the most graceful in the city, if not in the country, and forms an object of general admiration. The crown of the spire is 228 feet high.

MILITARY .- The Eleventh Regiment " Washington Rifles" New-York State militia, under the com-mand of Col. Homer Bostwick, paraded yesterday

afternoon, and were received in the Park by his honor, the Mayor, Gen. Sandford, Brigadier-Generals Spicer and Ewen, and the members of the Common Council. The men appeared in their new uniform, blue coat and pants trimmed with yellow, army regulation cap, and were provided with the new Mark rifles. The largers attached to this corps also paraed, and after the review by the Mayor and suite, the ufantry went through with several evolutions. A short parade was then made up Broadway and through ther streets to Mr. Wannemacher's, where the regiment partook of a collation, at which an nerous tonets were drank and speeches delivered. In the evening, Col. Bestwick gave an entertainment to his associate officers at his residence in Fifth avenue.

The Eleventh Regiment is the only regiment of raded 400 mer, exclusive of officers and band.

MEETING OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—It may be known that a Liquor Dealers' Association, numbering some three thousand members, with ample funds, has been in existence in this city for two or three years. Hitherto the community has been much at the mercy of this formidable league. Candidates or office have been catechised, with the assurance that unless they were "sound on the goose," ten thousand votes, at least, were at the disposal of the Association, to be thrown en masse against them. How far the inertia of our authorities in the detection and punishment of crime may have been affected by the existence of this cabal with which the laws affecting the sale of liquors, and especially Sunday selling, have been resisted, can only be accounted for by the unity of this class-interest thus associated.

The steady progress of a public sentiment hostile to the Sunday inquer traffic, and the manufest determination of Courts, juries and police authorities to suppress this ascertained cause of public disorder, very naturally set the Liquor Dealers' Association on the inquiry-What now? What next? The secret conclave, a night or two ago, is said to have brought out an unprecented attendance of members, and an unusual measure of excitement. One party were for resistance at all hazards, and talked about "constitu-"tional rights" as lustily as if they were oppressed Capt. Hanna that he had determined to seize the | Lombards, instead of oppressing Austrians, preying upon the "constitutions" and the substance of a reluctant community. But another party, and we are told Dealers must forego the clutch on the Sanday monopoly-at least openly. It was intimated that business could be kept open through the back toor, in spite of the "stars." But to hold out for open Sunday sales might imperil the whole traffic, and reconcile the people to prohibition out and out.
"Discretion" will be found "the better part of

'valor," we doubt not, in this as in other cases, Tho expression of public sentiment in reprobation of indiscriminate selling of stimulants on Sunday, with all the train of wees and crimes proven to follow that business, has been utterly overwhelming. It would require the power of twenty Associations like the Liquor Dealers' to turn back that tide of reprobation.

And when it comes to be seen, as we may safely predict it will be, that the single measure of arresting Sunday dissipation has resulted in the diminution by one-half of the crime and wretchedness of past years, there are many respectable men in the Association who will reflect with great satisfaction on the part they took in bringing their associates out of a lawless and indefensible attitude on this important question.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING .- At the last regular meeting of the "Marine Temperance Society"-one of the oldest organizations of our city, numbering now some 35,000 members a committee of shipmasters and seamen were appointed to devise some means for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath. This has been deemed necessary, as a large number of the keepers of seamen's boarding houses, including the "Homes," have complained of the increase of this traffic on the Sabbath in their vicinity, and as in every house there are always to be found some few men who will drink to excess and create a disturbance, this Committee visited that portion of the city on Sabbath last, included within the following limits, viz: Rutger street on the east, Madison and Pearl streets on the north, Peck slip on the west, and the East River on the south, and found open and in full blast within this narrow compass 172 places where they were selling liquor, and this, too, on a day when the impression seems to have been that the liquor stores were generally closed. The Committee did find many closed; but that the community may have some idea of the extent of the competition in this business, the numbers of the houses thus open in one street alone are here 350, 358, 360, 374, 379, 380, 382, 384, 385, 390, and 394. It will be observed that the portion of the city

selected by the Committee, is that in which more than seven eighths of all the seamen and other laboring men connected with shipping are located. It is the purpose of this Committee to visit the 172 houses above named next Sunday, and, if possible, persuade the keepers to close during the Sabbath, and they are not without the hope that a large portion will yield to their persuasion, as did some in Cherry street who were visited on Sabbath last. The visit will be a friendly one, and it is to be hoped will have the desired

Mayor Tiemann will preside this evening at a meeting advertised in another column. The Association for the Benefit of Irish Emigrants, if properly carried out, must do good, and ought to have hearty cooperation. We trust the meeting will be well attended, and that the object for which it is convened may meet with sympathy.

REMARKABLE EVENT IN CORPORATION APPAIRS,-There are some indications of improvement in City Government affairs. The new system inaugurated in the Finance and Street Departments appears to be doing some good. Immediately after Mr. Delavan's confirmation as Street Commissioner on Monday evening, he and his Deputies set about squaring up their accounts with the city, and by 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning the accounts, completely balanced to the satisfaction of the Street Commissioner, were laid beore the latter official, and the money received by the Bureau up to that time was promptly paid over. is a great contrast with the Collector of 1856, with whom a satisfactorial settlement was not had till last week. It is also very different from the mode of procedure by Mr. Delvaan's predecessor, Mr. Taylor, who, with his Deputies, are charged with defalcations, and have not only neglected to settle with the city, but refuse to show their accounts.

NEW-YORK AND SAG HARBOR STEAMBOAT ROUTE. A steamboat route has been established between this city and Seg Harbor, which will prove of great convenience to farmers and others residing at the east end of Long Island, whose facilities of reaching the metropolis with their produce have been very limited. The favorite steamer Cataline, formerly of the Bridgeport line, after having been put in the most thorough order and newly painted, has commenced her trips, un-der the command of Capt. Wickham S. Havens, leavng the pier foot of Oliver street, New-York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon, returning on the alternate days, touching at Greenpoint and Orient both ways.

ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST .- Joseph Trainer, residing at No. 390 Seventh avenue, while in a somnambulistic state, stepped out of his bedroom window on Tuesday night and fell to the sidewalk, sustaining severe internal injuries. He was sent to the City Hos-

GALLANT BOYS .- Two interesting and admired young ladies, who were rashly bathing in the East River at Ravenswood yesterday afternoon, wandered beyond current from the shore. In a very few minutes, under